NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1897.-32 PAGES, 3 PARTS, WITH "TWINKLES," 16 PAGES, ADDED.

THE FRENCH ALLIANCE.

COMMEMORATED BY THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AT DELMONICO'S

THE 19TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MAKING OF THE TREATY-MESSAGES FROM MANY PROMINENT FRENCHMEN AND ELO-

QUENT SPEECHES LAUDA-TORY OF THE SISTER REPUBLIC.

. The Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution held its fifth annual dinper last evening at Delmenico's, under particuwas not only the fifth annual dinner of the sothe treaty of alliance with France, which was here in his own behalf, but rather in the interests signed on February 6, 1778. The occasion was of some of his friends. Mr. Wilson's presence dignified not only by the presence of many here gives fresh impetus to Cabinet gossip scores of the members of the society, but by the attendance of the French Consul-General at New-York and the Vice-Consul Numerous telegrams and cable messages expressing sympathy with the sentiments that animated the diners were received and read amid great applause, among them being messages from many of the owners of the great names of France, the name of Felix Faure, the President of the French Republic, being among the number.

The capacity of the big dining-room at Delmonico's was taxed to the utmost to accommo date the many who wished to join the throng that was assembled to do honor to France for the manner in which she befriended the young Republic when she most needed aid. Chauncey M. Depew, the president of the society, was un able to be present on account of illness, and the vice-president, Robert B. Roosevelt, was in the West. In the absence of these two officers, Waler S. Logan, the chairman of the Banquet Committee, presided at the dinner. On his right sat the real guest of honor, Edmond Bruwaert, the French Consul-General at New-York. On either side of Mr. Logan, at the platform table, sat General Horace Porter, Captain A. T. Mahan, United States Navy; Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, Commodore Montgomery Sicard, Lieutenant-Governor Timothy L. Woodruff, Mayor Strong, Dr. John S. White, Justice William W. Goodrich, John A. Taylor, the Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Ellot, the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, J. Lawrence McKeever, Henry Hall, J. Charpentier, and General Olarovski, the Russian Conml-General at New-York.

The other diners sat at six long tables which were surrounded on all sides with the folds of flags and over which floated the strains of the National songs of America and France.

Mr. Logan varied the progress of the dinner by reading between the courses some of the many dispatches of regret at enforced absence and sympathy in a common sentiment that had been sent to the dinner by invited guests who could not be there. These included a letter from Monsieur de Carlé, a grandson of General de Carlé, the second officer of Rochambeau's army; a letter from the Vicomte de Rochambeau, descendant of the commander of the French Army in America; letters from President Brisson, of the French Chamber of Deputies, and President Loubet, of the French Senate; Ambassador Eustis, M. Bartholdi, Dr. Roux, the successor of Pasteur, and J. Patenotre, the French Ambassador to the United States.

THE DECORATIONS ELABORATE.

The keynote of the dinner appeared in the decorations. Behind the guests' table was a big shield of the red, white and blue, guarded by the eagle. On each side of it rose large stands of American colors flanked by and interwined with the tricolor of France. The gallery and the sides of the lofty walls were also embowered in profuse combinations of the two National colors. The ices were served in dainty with the American flag. The progress of the dinner was entirely suspended at one time while all the diners rose and drowned out the band which had started to play "The Marseillaise." The French Consul-General bowed his appreciation of the compliment.

M. FAURE'S APPRECIATION

when Mr. Logan read a dispatch received from Washington in reply to a cable message sent to President Faure early in the day. The reply read

"Washington, Feb. 6. "To Chauncey M. Depew, Society of the Sons of the American Revolution: The President of the French Republic, in reply to your cable of toyour society his thankful appreciation of your good wishes for the perpetuation of the friendship between France and the United States. "PATENOTRE."

The cable message sent to President Faure

New-York, February 6, 1897. His Excellency Felix Faure, President, Paris,

France.
The Society of Sons of the American Revolution, on the 119th anniversary of the Treaty of Alliance with France, gratefully remembering her priceless services to the founders of our Nation, greets her illustrious President and generous people, and expresses its sincere wish for the perpetuation of the friendly relations of the two great Republics, CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, President.

MR. LOGAN'S INTRODUCTORY. Mr. Logan, in calling the guests to order, said

It is your misfortune and mine, gentlemen, that Mr. Depew is detained by illness from being with us to-night as we had all, till the last moment, expected. I am glad to say, however, that his illness, while serious enough to prevent his being here, is not serious enough to give alarm to his friends. A banquet of the New-York State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, without Mr. Depew is like the play of "Hamlet" with the character of the Prince of Denmark omitted. He is not only our honored president, elected by our voies, but he is the possessor of our hearts as well. But perhaps it is well that not only the Sons of the American Revolution, but the people of New-York City and State should begin to get accustomed to Mr. Depew's absence, and to so regulate our lives that we can see though height to get accustomed to Mr. Depew's absence, and to so regulate our lives that we can see that have their storm centre in Ohio can be trusted, then every day that brings us nearer to the time when the Sons of the American Revolution and the people of New-York will have to live, for four rears at least, without Mr. Depew. (Appiause.)
Feats at least, without Mr. Depew. (Appiause.)
But it is our own fault if we are in dancer of losing him. In our proud exolism we have thought that we could let the rest of the world see how necessary he was to us without letting them discover that he was to us without letting them discover that he was no us without letting them discover that he was no us without letting them discover that he was no us without letting them discover that he was no us without letting them discover that he was no us without letting them discover that he was no us without letting them discover that he was no us without letting them discover that he was no us without letting them discover that he was no us without letting them discover that he was no us without letting them discover that he was no us without letting them discover that he was no us without letting them discover that he was no us without le

THE PRESERVATION OF PEACE.

The peace of the world depends not upon logic. the nations of the earth. If Mr. Depew goes to Europe as America's Ambassador to one of the great European nations, as those of us who love our country more than we love ourselves hope and expect he will, his simple presence there will do more to avoid all danger of war and trouble among nations than all the treaties that could be made. And so, if Mr. Depew is taken from us by force, the Sons of the American Revolution and the people of the city and State of New-York will bid him god speed on his journey, and hall his going as the harbinger of perpetual peace among the nations of the earth. (Great applause.)

Continued on Third Page. partments as by the cultivation of amity, friend-

NEW YORK, AIKEN, AND AUGUSTA.

MAJOR M'KINLEY WILL HAVE NO DIFFI-CULTY IN FILLING THEM.

CONGRESSMAN WILSON, OF BROOKLYN, CALLS ON THE PRESIDENT-ELECT-RETURN OF

MRS. M'KINLEY FROM CHICAGO. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1

Canton, Ohio, Feb. 6.-Congressman Francis H. Wilson, of Brooklyn, who has been mentioned in the newspapers as a Cabinet possibility, and who was pleasantly suggested to the President-elect for consideration in connection with the Navy by prominent Brooklyn Republicans, spent an hour or more with Major McKinlarly pleasant and auspicious circumstances. It ley this afternoon, and will remain in Canton over Sunday, in order to have another interview. clety, but it was also the 119th anniversary of Mr. Wilson said to a reporter that he was not

> It is also stated upon the best of authority that General Nathan Goff, of West Virginia, is not at all lil-ely to be in the Cabinet. It is believed that his decision has been made, and that he does not find it possible to accept a portfolio. If this be final, then the question of Southern representation in the Cabinet is reopened, and the States of Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Georgia, all of which have candidates, may send delegations to Canton to talk with Major McKinley respecting them. But the belief current here is that the President-elect canvassed the whole field carefully, and that he has selected three or four men from whom he will choose and appoint two to fill the two places in the Cabinet that are still vacant. It is not thought that the Prestdent-elect needs or desires much more enlightenment on the subject of Cabinet appointments. He has the situation well in hand, and can complete his Cabinet quickly when the time comes New-York situation excites more interest than the uncertainty about Southern representation in the Cabinet. Representative Wilson, of Brooklyn, said to-night, after his conference with Major McKinley, that it was his personal belief that New-York would be represented in the Cabinet.

Major McKinley had a conference with J. Addison Porter, who is to be his private secretary, and who continues to create pleasant impressions here, and O. L. Pruden, executive clerk at the White House, who was appointed by President Grant and has held his position ever since. Major McKinley will retain Mr. Pruden. Mr. Porter and Mr. Pruden talked about the details of official life

in the White House. Major McKinley took a westbound train at 10:30 o'clock this morning and met the eastbound train from Chicago about thirty miles west of here, on which Mrs. McKinley was returning. He had not more than three minutes to wait at Wooster. Mrs. McKinley, who was unaware that she was to be met by her husband. was delighted and surprised. Mrs. McKinley enjoyed her visit to Chicago and is much improved

in health. Charles G. Dawes came on from Chicago and remained here till to-night.

Representative Brownlow, of Tennessee, called on Major McKinley to-day to ask that a Republican from his State be appointed Registrar of the Treasury. The incumbent is a Tennessee Democrat.

Democrat.

The reports from the East that a story is in circulation there to the effect that Senator Sherman will reconsider his determination to go into the Cabinet, and will remain in the Senate, excited ridicule here. Major McKinley and Senator Sherman are on the best of terms, and exchange letters frequently in which questions of policy are discussed. There is not the slightest foundation for the rumor that Senator Sherman thinks of declining to go into the Cabinet. He will be Secretary of State, and his successor will be appointed by Governor Bushnell.

Joaquin Miller and Hans Wagner, of San Francisco, called on Major McKinley to-day. They were accompanied by L. E. Hoiden and W. S. Lloyd, of Cleveland. Mr. Miller came to gather material for a sketch of the home life of the President-elect. The reports from the East that a story is in

A BUST OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 6.-Captain J. B. Allen, clerk of the Supreme Court, has received a letter Wirt Leland, formerly of this city, but now of Carrara, Italy, advising him that a heroic bust of Mr. McKinley is on the way to Columbus. The work will be placed in the Capitol. Mr. Leland pronounces the bust perfect.

GIRL STUDENT'S STRANGE DEATH.

PNEUMONIA WAS KILLING HER WHEN AN AL-LEGED FAITH CURIST SAID SHE WAS ONLY OVERWORKED.

Coroner's Physician Schultze made a report to Coroner Hoeber yesterday regarding an investiga-tion he has been conducting into the death of Helena Benjamin, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Holean Benjamin, a lawyer, who lives at No. 689 Cole-st. Benjamin, a lawyer of the form preumonia, after a week's illness, and Dr. Schultze reported yesterday that she received no Schultze reported yesterday that she received no proper medical attention. Mr. Benjamin, Dr. Schultze proper medical attention. Mr. Benjamin, person who had says, admitted to him that the only person who had attended his daughter was Mrs. A. M. Stevens, of No. 128 West Sixty-sixth-st. "Mrs. Stevens did my wife a great deal of good while she was living and I had her to see my child. Besides, I did not think she was dangerously ill," Dr. Schultze reports Mr. Benjamin as having replied to him when asked why

he did not call in a physician to see his daughter.

Mrs. Stevens is not a physician, but she says she studied medicine at the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago about twelve years ago. She told a reporter yesterday that she believed in the power of prayer, but was not a faith curist in the general sense of that term, and believed in medicine. She admits that although she was summoned by admits that aithough she was summoned by the dead girl's father on Saturday evening she did not go to see her until the following Monday, and that when she saw her she decided that she was suffering

from overwork and did not prescribe for her. Dr. Schultze has ascertained that although Miss Benjamin was ill for a week she was never put to bed, and was permitted to keep up her attendance at the Normal College, where she was a student. She was reclining on a couch when she died. Coroner was reclining on a couch when she died. Coroner Hoeber said yesterday that from the statement of Dr. Schultze he assumes that the girl was merely treated by the faith-cure method, and an autopsy and inquest will be held to inquire further into the case. He added that it was almost impossible to mistake the symptoms of pneumonia in a person so young. The girl's body was taken to Riverhead, Long Island, vesterday for burial, her father and elder sister accompanying it.

A CRUSADE AGAINST POVERTY.

SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS ON AN EXTENSIVE SCALE

Colonel Brewer, of the Salvation Army, will meet in this city within two weeks to arrange the preliminaries for the establishment of a vast system of social settlements similar to that in operation in England, organized by General William Booth. The venerable founder of the Army will come here when the preliminary work is done, and after setting the much by treaties having their crigin in State De-partments as by the cultivation of amily, friendtioned. The establishment is intended to be

Commencing Feb. 8, by North Atlantic Squadron. Fifteen Men-of-War. Most imposing Naval Exhibition for two weeks. The Atlantic Coast Line via Richmond is only line to Florida passing through Charleston. Stop-over there allowed on Florida Excursion Tickets. Information. 229 Broadway, about Special Excursion Tickets.—(Advt.

THE INDIANA AS STANCH AS ANY BAT- | THREATS TO PREVENT THE INAUGURA-TLE-SHIP IN THE WORLD.

THERE WAS A SLIGHT PLAY OF THE NEW LOCK-ING DEVICES, AND SHE RETURNED AS A MATTER OF EXCESSIVE PRECAU-

> TION-CAPTAIN TAYLOR'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Washington, Feb. 6.-Captain Henry C. Taylor's detailed report on the performance of the battle-ship Indiana in heavy weather off Hatteras, which caused him to leave Admiral Bunce's squadron and seek safety in Hampton Roads, reached the Navy Department late this afternoon. It appears that the four 8-inch gun turrets, weighing about 150 tons each, under the strain of the vessel's rolling, were found to move laterally one-eighth of an inch with the ship's motion, and that the two 13-inch-gun turrets, weighing about 500 tons each, moved laterally one-quarter of an inch under the same in-

One of the latter turrets, when Captain "Fighting Bob" Evans took the ship into a storm last fall, revolved bodily through a greater portion of its arc, but in the breeze of the day before yesterday they did not get loose from the extra fastenings that had been appiled during the winter's stay at the New-York

Navy Yard. The infinitesimal lateral movement, which the naval officials attribute to the necessary flexibility of the vessel, alarmed the ship's officers, who signalled to Admiral Bunce and secured

his permission to seek the nearest haven. From the character of the storm encountered off Hatteras officials deduce the opinion that the vessel exhibited stanchness in a remarkable degree, and they assert that no stiffer battleship of such weight as the Indiana is possessed

by any Navy. The Navy Department has decided to withhold the official report from publication, but Assistant Secretary McAdoo gave out the following statement:

"The report of Captain Taylor with reference The report of Captain Taylor to the behavior of the Indiana has just been received. The officers of the ship, as appears from the report, owing to the former trouble with the locking devices of the turrets when the ship was subjected to heavy rolling, were exceedingly cautious and observant as to the action of the improved devices put on at New-York. So far as the report states, the new device did not give way in any part nor develop any permanent deformity, but when the ship rolled rather heavily in the trough of the sea there was a slight play in the device observant, the whole movement not exceeding a quarter of an inch, which was considered almost entirely to the forward thirteen-inch turret. It is quite probable that had there not been any unfavorable experience with the old devices, this would not have been observed. This very slight movement of the turrets was readily checked by setting up the boits, which are very heavy, being four inches in diameter, and far in excess of those formerly used. There was a heavy swell running, into the trough of which the ship was thrown, owing to her course, and Captain Taylor informed Admiral Bruce by signal of the fact that this slight movement of the turrets was observant, and that he feared under continuous rolling it neight increase and carry away the locking device. to the behavior of the Indiana has just been reit might increase and carry away the

rolling it might increase and carry away the locking device.
"After some messages had passed between them, the Indiana was directed to return to the Roads. She had no trouble on the way back, and indeed it is certain that were she free-handed and not subject to squadron restrictions as to movements, she could navigate in any kind of sea or weather. So far as the report shows, the locking device is in good condition, but Constructor Stahl, of the Norfolk Yard, has been ordered to inspect and report on the same."

BUTLER BREAKING DOWN.

THE AUSTRALIAN MURDERER MORE COMMUNICA-TIVE WITH THE POLICE.

San Francisco, Feb. 6.-Frank Butler, the murderer, yesterday took Constable Conroy, of Sydney, into his confidence, and told him more of the details of Captain Weller's murder than have been told to one else. He told Conroy that at least two men besides himself had intimate knowledge of Weller, and that he would cause their arrest after arriving in Sydney. He told him that the real murweller, and that he real murderers of Captain Weller had prevailed upon him to accept the effects of the dead man. He says the murderers, whom he had as his companions, forced him to take Weller's vallse and its contents, and he, never dreaming that anything would ever come of the case, consented. He earnestly begged the aid of the Australian officer to clear up the case, as he was sure that by telling the truth and having his accomplies arrested he would escape the gallows by becoming a Queen's witness. The murderer is concealing much that he will probably give out in a day or two, as he is weakening under the strain. The police can see a great change in him, and they think that before he is taken back to Australia he will tell the whole story.

A FERRYBOAT TORN BY AN EXPLOSION.

THREE PERSONS INJURED - THE PASSENGERS

HAD JUST LEFT THE DECK. An explosion on the East River ferryboat Co-lumbia yesterday morning frightened the 200 passengers, who were just leaving her, and injured the engineer, a deckhand and a bootblack of the boat. The Columbia runs between Grand-st., this city, and Broadway, Brooklyn. She had been tied up at her Grand-st. slip shortly after 9 o'clock and most all of the passengers coming from Brook-lyn to this city for their day's business had left the boat, while a few persons were waiting to get on, when the explosion occurred. It was due to a leak in a gaspipe, and the gas tank, in which is stored the gas for lighting, was blown out of the boat. The forward part of the deck, next the slip, was lifted from its fastenings, cross-beams were torn up and twisted, windows blown out, and a general wreckage of the entire forward super-

structure was made. tain T. Crawford of the Columbia and the people on the pier thought the boat had been blown to pieces. When the dust and flying timbers had settled it was seen that the boat was still afloat, however, and a search was begun for injured persons. There were three—Hugh McAteer, a deckhand; Owen McQuade, the engineer, thirty-five years old, living at No. 102 South Fourth-st. Brooklyn, and Giacomo Vola, the bootblack, twenty-six years old, of No. 66 Thompson st. They were badly bruised by flying timbers. An ambulance call was sent to Gouverneur Hospital, and the injured men were attended to by the surgeon. They were able to go to their homes.

The tank which exploded had a capacity of 300 cubic feet. It was built of iron, and was circular in form. General Manager William Ravesteyn of the Brooklyn and New-York Ferry Company said in regard to the explosion: "The electric plant by which the Columbia is lighted partly gave out early in the morning. It was determined to fill the gas tank, which was kept in reserve for just this purpose. The filling was going on when the explosion occurred. We are not yet certain of its cause, and an investigation will be instituted at once.

The damage to the boat is about 2,600, and she on the pier thought the boat had been blown to

LOOKING FOR AN ALLEGED COUNT. Chicago, Feb. 6.-Policemen are searching for Endo Bauman, an alleged Count, who is wanted in New-York and Brooklyn on charges of larceny and bigamy. Bauman is thought to be in Chicago, as he registered at the Palmer House a week ago under an assumed name. In Brooklyn he is said to have married a rich jeweller's daughter and then deserted her, taking \$5,000.

BREDER FLED TO CANADA.

Bethlehem, Penn., Feb. 6.-The statement that the shortage of Cyrus E. Breder, the defaulting cashier of the First National Bank, is a trifle over \$12,000 is of the First National Bank, is a trine over sizous is confirmed to-day by President Myers. Breder has not committed suicide, as his friends believed, but is in Toronto, Canada. His wife received a letter from him this morning dated Toronto. He says he will never come back. The bank, it is said, will make no effort to bring him back. Contrary to expecta-tions, there was no run on the bank to-day.

DAYLIGHT ARRIVAL, JACKSONVILLE & ST. AUGUSTINE.

The New York and Florida Limited via Pennsylvania, Southern and F. C. & P., leaving New York daily except Sunday 12:10 noon. Reaches Jacksonville following afternoon 3:30, St. Augustine 4:40. Finest train ever operated between New York and Florida. Two other fast trains. New York offices, 271 and 363 Broadway.—(Advt.

THE CABINET VACANCIES. HER TURRETS NOT LOOSE. TILLMAN'S GIGANTIC BLUFF.

TION OF MAJOR M'KINLEY

WHAT HE AND OTHER SOUTH CAROLINA MEM-BERS OF CONGRESS SAY THEY WILL DO IF THE VOTE OF THEIR STATE IS

> CONTESTED IN THE ELEC-TORAL COLLEGE

Washington, Feb. 6.-The publication of the fact that G. W. Murray, the colored Representative from the 1st District of South Carolina, intended to protest against the counting of the electoral vote of that State at the joint meeting of Congress on Wednesday, engaged the interested attention of Mr. Murray's colleagues, all Democrats, to-day, and several informal conferences were held at which Senator Tillman was present. After one of these Mr. Tillman sald:

"If McKinley is going to be inaugurated on March 4 the joint convention has got to count the vote of South Carolina. If the Republican party wants to make an attack on the Constitution of the State it must make it on some other ground or in some other manner than by endeavoring to prevent the counting of her vote. I wish to go further," he said, "and exmy preference for seeing Mr. McKinley President than to see the Presidential function exercised by Mr. Olney, as it will be after March 4 If the effort is made to deny South Carolina the right to vote. This has been my feeling for a long time past."

Mr. Murray was said to base his proposed protest on a memorial numerously signed by colored residents of South Carolina, reciting that the Constitution of the State violated the XIVth and XVth amendments of the Constitution of the United States, and the law of 1867, providing for the admission of South Carolina into the Union, and that it was invalid because it had not been submitted to the voters of the State for their approval.

MR. M'LAURIN'S OPINION.

Representative J. L. McLaurin, of South Carolina, who has held the office of Attorney-General of the State, traversed these objections this afternoon to a reporter for the United Associated Presses. He said: "The Constitution of South Carolina is a valid Constitution, although not submitted to the people for ratification. It has never been the custom in the State of South Carolina to submit its new constitutions to the people for ratification. The only instance in which this rule was varied from was in 1868. In many of the other States their constitutions have not been so submitted. The act of the Legislature of South Carolina, calling the Constitutional Convention of 1895, did not require the ratification of its work by the people. Besides, this Constitution was at once and ever since has been recognized by all the departments of the State government as the organic law of the State."

Discussing the objection that it violated the act of 1867, readmitting the State into the Union, by depriving certain citizens of the right of suffrage, Mr. McLaurin called attention to the fact that the United States Supreme Court had decided in more than one case that the States which were parties to the Civil War never lost their Statehood, and stand to-day in their original attitude as States of the Union with undiminished right of autonomy and with acknowledged republican form of government, and therefore that the law referred to was not

binding. "So, too," said Mr. McLaurin, "must the objection fall that the Constitution is repugnant to the XIVth and XVth Amendments of the Federal Constitution. The right to vote is not one of the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States within the meaning of the XIVth Amendment. The XVth Amendment does not confer the right of suffrage, but the invests the citizen with the right of exemption from discrimination as to the elective franchise, and that protection is limited by its own express terms to the single discrimination 'on acpress terms to the single discrimination 'on account 'of race, color or previous condition of servitude.' The provisions of the Constitution of South Carolina clearly make no such discrimination; but, on the contrary, by their plain meaning apply to all citizens alike. The specific qualifications for suffrage—first, as to the qualification of registration, and second, as to the required registration itself—are valid and in nowise forbidden. Besides the State of South Carolina, four other States have constitutional requirements of an educational qualification for voting, namely: Colorado, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Wyoming."

HE BACKS UP TILLMAN.

Mr. McLaurin said that the members from his State desired to have it understood distinctly that if Congress was led into making any contest over the vote of that State, the probabilities were that Mr. McKinley would not be inaugurated President of the United States on March 4. "If Congress is going into the merits of the vote of South Carolina," he continued, "steps

vote of South Carolina," he continued, "steps will be taken to see that the votes of Northern States concerning the validity of which much doubt has been expressed, notably the vote of Ohio, will be investigated before those electoral votes are counted. We have fair elections in South Carolina."

The probabilities seem to be, on inquiry this afternoon, that the advertised protest will not be made. Mr. Murray expressed great doubt of his ability to get it into shape in time to be effective. "The memorial," he said, "upon which I will have to base it has not yet been received here, although when I was in South Carolina last week they promised to send it to me on Wednesday of this week at the latest. I shall consult with friends in the House and determine upon my course of action after the memorial has been received. My contention is that the result of the election, as shown in the return made to the Vice-President, is not an honest expression of the will of the voters of South Carolina."

METHODS OF MAKING A PROTEST.

Senator Hoar, chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, declined to express in direct terms his opinion of the policy of making the proposed protest. The act of February 3, 1887, he said, clearly prescribes the method of proceeding when objection is made to counting the vote of any

objection is made to counting the vote of any State, and, although it had never yet been tested, he believed it would work out all right.

"All objections." he continued, "shall be in writing, clearly setting forth their object, and without argument, and they shall be signed by at least one Senator as well as at least one Representative. It is further provided that no returns shall be rejected from any State unless them one return and when there Representative. It is further provided that no returns shall be rejected from any State unless there is more than one return, and when there are more than one, it is directed that those only shall be counted which shall have been regularly given by the electors who shall have been chosen according to law. Each State provides its own tribunal for determining the result of its election for Presidential Electors, and when this tribunal has made its return the Governor is required to certify the result of this action. The Vice-President lays all the papers before the joint assembly. In case any objection is made which renders it necessary for the houses to separate to pass upon the question involved, the determination of the matter must rest upon the judgment of the Returning Board of the State. We could not go into the legality of the elections in the various States nor attempt to determine the legality of the returning board of any of them. All that was settled by the Electoral Commission and is now to be found in the statutes."

So far as could be learned this afternoon Mr. Murray had no support from Republican Congressmen of the South. Mr. McCall, of Tennessee, said that he never heard of the proposition to contest the vote of South Carolina until he saw the publication of to-day. He did not believe that any of his colleagues from that section of the country would advise such a step, and he

lieve that any of his colleagues from that section of the country would advise such a step, and he himself disclaimed any intention of doing so.

LIBERTY CYCLES at 6'd Central Palace, LIBERTY CYCLES Feb. 6th to 13th. LIBERTY CYCLES Spaces 617 to 624.—(Adva.

IRRITATION IN FRANCE.

SPEECH RESENTED.

THE PARIS NEWSPAPERS DISCUSS IT IN A TONE OF GREAT EXCITEMENT-SENTIMENT

IN ENGLAND DIVIDED.

Paris, Feb. 6.-The newspapers of this city are greatly excited over the speech delivered in the British House of Commons yesterday by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, regarding Egypt.

The "Journal" in an article commenting on the speech says: "The insolent challenge thrown to France and Russia ought to be taken up

The "Autorite" says: "England disdains and defles France and Russia, and will continue to do so until both of those Powers resort to the sword. "La Libre Parole" says: "The reply to England's challenge must be action, not mere words."

London, Feb. 6.-The Conservative press are unanimous in their praise of the speech delivered in the House of Commons yesterday by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which he served notice on France that Great Britain proposed to remain in occupation of Egypt indefinitely, while the Liberal journals denounce the speech as a reckless and needless irritation of

GERMANY LOOKS CALMLY ON. ENGLAND BACKED BY THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE IN HER OCCUPATION OF EGYPT.

Berlin, Feb. 6.-Official and newspaper opinion in Germany regards the renewed strain between France and England with complete equanimity, and declarations concerning Egypt made by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons in London yesterday are attributed to his knowledge that England has the support of Germany, Austria and Italy in regard to her occupation of Egypt. The Hamburg "Correspondent" in an article on the subject gives expression to the opinion generally entertained in Berlin when it says that France has no legal right to force England to evacuate Egypt even if all of the great Powers should back her up. But, the paper adds, the Powers will do nothing of the kipd, for the reason that they have no interest in Engund's with-drawal, and even Russia, though for reasons of policy

she has joined France in an entente, will go no fur-ther than she has already gone.

Concerning the attitude of Russia toward Egypt, the St. Petersburg Novoe Vremya" says that Russia intends to confine herself to placing the Suez Canal under international control; otherwise she has Canal under international control; otherwise no interest in Egypt.

Speaking of the attitude of the Austro-Hungarian Government, the "Pesther Lloyd," in an inspired communication from Vienna, expresses regret that the Franco-Russian entente menaces the concord of the Powers at the very time when perfect harmony is most urgently needed. "The effect will probably be," the paper adds, "to defeat a rolution of the difficulties in Turkey, and we must now exert every effort to restore the harmony of the relations between France and Great Britain."

LONDON TO BE FORTIFIED.

AN EXTENSIVE SCHEME OF DEFENSIVE WORKS PLANNED.

London, Feb. 6.-London is to be fortified against a possible invasion by forces landing on the southern coast. The plan dates as far back as the time of the Duke of Wellington, but has been revived by ord Wolseley and other military authorities and adapted to the changes of modern warfare. Military Works bill provides for the construction of a chain of forts from the Southern Downs to the heights south of London, on which the Crystal Palace is a conspicuous object. The scheme in-cludes barracks and other military works. The cost, which will be something formidable for the Treasury to face, will be met by advances from the Consolidated Fund, to be repaid in instalments ex-tending over twenty years.

THE TRANSVAAL PREPARING FOR WAR.

DISTRUST OF ENGLAND INCREASING-DR. LEYDS

TO RESIGN. London, Feb. 6 .- According to "The Saturday Review," Dr. W. J. Leyds, the Secretary of State of the South African Republic, is about to resign his

Berlin, Feb. 6 .- The adhesion of Germany and England to a common policy in regard to Egypt, it had been hoped, would lead to an abatement of English aggression in the Transvaal, but advices received here by telegraph from Pretoria announce percence of a serious split be the Secretary of State of the South African Repub-lic, and President Krüger, and furnish an explana-tion of the reported intention of Dr. Leyds to resign lowers, and, according to dispatches, the prediction is freely made that he will obtain a Boer majority in favor of the independence of the Transvaal Republic or such a revision of the Anglo-Boer convention as will give to the Transvaal Government absolute control over its foreign relations.

The "Vossische Zeitung" publishes a dispatch from its correspondent in Pretoria which says that the fortifications which have been in course of construction around the Boer capital are now being pushed forward to completion with feverish haste. The dispatch also says that distrust of England is increasing everywhere in the Transvanl and a rapidly increasing war feeling has set in. lowers, and, according to dispatches, the prediction

HIGH WIND AND HEAVY RAIN.

SHIPPING HELD IN PORT-THE FORECAST FOR

TO-DAY. up the coast for the last few days, arrived in this city yesterday noon. The wind came out of the east with strong premonitions of more to come, and the rain began to fall. By evening the wind had registered a velocity of sixty miles an hour, and the steady downpour of rain had amounted to a little over half an inch. The prognostications for to-day are more wind, veering around toward the northrest, and more rain.

The Washington Weather Bureau sent out a notice that dangerous northeast gales were due along this and the New-England coast, and that ship-ping should be held in port. Hurricane signals were ordered hoisted, and as a consequence several outbound steamers came to anchor off Quarantine to wait for better weather. Before midnight a small fleet had gathered there, among which were the Kansas City, of the Savannah Line, for Sa-vannah; the Iroquois, of the Clyde Line, for Charleston; the Yumuri, of the New-York and Cuba Line, for Havana, and the Louisiana, of the Cromwell Line, for New-Orleans.

The vessels which arrived in port yesterday from lown the coast had a bitter taste of the northward-moving gale. Their route lay directly in its ward-moving gale. Their route lay directly in its path. The Mailory steamer Nucces, from Key West, and the brig G. B. Lockhart, from Curacoa, suffered the most severely from the storm. The Nucces came in three days late, having encountered terrific northerly gales and tremendous seas, which prevented her making any headway for hours at a time. The Lockhart was off Hatteras for nine days, being buffeted about in heavy blows. Her second mate, John Salvesen, was caught by one of the seas that swept the vessel's deck and washed overboard and drowned.

Pedestrians about the city in the afternoon and evening found hats and umbrellas hard to keep, and many a chase was had through sloppy streets after flying headgear.

THE STORM IN NEW-JERSEY.

Trenton, Feb. 6.-The storm here to-night flooded the cellars in the lower part of the city. Lumber in the yard of Heidritter & Co. was being carried away by waves. The submarine boat being built at the Crescent Shipyards is practically under water already. So far as known the damage in this city is

small. flat-bottomed boat came ashore here at 9 o'clock this morning. She was turned upside down. There was morning. She was turned upside down. There was no name on her. She was rigged like a cathoat. Her boom and gaff were smashed, and her two anchors were dragging. There is no clew as to where she came from. The wind was blowing at the rate of thirty-six miles an hour when the vessel came ashore.

ashore.

The inlet at Highland Beach was opened this evening by the high tide. The Western Union telegraph wires are down, the poles near Sandy Hook having been undermined by the tide. There is no communication from Sandy Hook. Bulkheads at this place and along the coast were considerably damaged by the huge sea that is running. At Seaside the water is running up on the lowlands. The town is low, and the high sea is washing over the meadows. The wind is strong and blowing inshore.

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ENGLAND'S COURSE IN EGYPT

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH'S DEFIANT SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH RAISES AN EXCITED DEBATE.

STRONG LIBERAL GAINS IN THE WEEK'S BY-ELECTIONS-THE ARBITRATION TREATIES-THE SENATE AMENDMENTS IN DISPAYOR MR. BALFOUR ON HIS METTLE

WITH THE EDUCATION BILL-NAMSEN IN ENGLAND. [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Feb 6 .- The Chancellor of the Exchequer is a quiet man with a husky voice, but he has made the speech of the week. It was delivered last night before a small house on the subject of the English policy in Egypt, and brought on an excited and declamatory discussion which rapidly filled the benches. It was sober and terse, but courageous and firm. It dealt with the intended resumption of the march up the Nile and the reconquest of the Soudan. In it, Sir Michael referred to the judgment of the Mixed Tribunal against the right of Egypt to pay the expenses for the recovery of her lost empire, and declared that England could not be worried out of pursuing the policy she believed to be proper and necessary. dicted that a grave question would arise next year over the constitution of these mixed courts and their power to interfere in affairs intrusted by Europe to another tribunal. Altogether, it was a bold and resolute speech, with a sterling English ring and with a defiant note which could hardly fail to cause intense irritation in France.

Sir William Harcourt, Mr. John Morley and Sir Charles Dilke condemned it as dangerous and impudent, and provocative of evil results; but when the subject had been debated with great heat the financial vote was carried by a rousing majority. The Government, with their great majority and petty policies, need courageous leadership like Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's, with its lucid common-sense and direct appeal to English pride

The by-elections this week have shown that the Liberal party is gaining ground from various causes. The shrinkage of the Unionist vote Romford could be explained by the bad choice of a candidate. The last amazing Liberal victory in Walthamstow was a revolagainst a Government so revolutionary as to silence and depress every Ministerial supporter workingmen under a strong labor candidate, and points the way toward successful reorganization of the Opposition on democratic lines and its ultimate triumph. It was a warning to the Government that the country needs something besides opiates and narcotics in domestic legislation, and that the Unionist policies lack inspiration and aggressive strength.

Warned by the perils to which the Arbitration Treaty has been exposed, the English press is cautious in commenting on the Anglo-Venezuelan treaty, which will also require ratification both chambers in Caracas. Señor Crespo's influence is considered strong enough to secure the assent of both chambers, and Venezuela is regarded as bound in honor to accept with good grace the terms obtained through the intervenpraised as jurists of the highest rank, and an equitable settlement of the boundary dispute is considered a foregone conclusion.

"The Scotsman," commenting on the official report on the mining industry in the contested districts, rejects the theory that the territory onsists of dismal swamps. It finds ample ground to hope that the ruin which menaces British Guiana from the decline of the sugar industry may be averted, and a new era of prosperity opened through the discovery of productive gold deposits. This argument enforces the wisdom and the necessity of finding out to whom these gold lands really belong

Little has appeared in print on the subject of the Senate amendments to the general Ar fact is clearly recognized that in aiming to exclude the Monroe Doctrine, Senators are virtually killing the treaty. The English conscience is clear on this point. England has sanctioned the Monroe Doctrine, agreed to settle the Veneztration, which has always been regarded as an American principle. If the treaty fails England is not responsible, but will have the credit of acting on higher ground than the Americans occupy, although the principle was theirs and they professed to believe in it a year ago. One effect of the rejection of the treaty will be that the sincerity of American professions will be questioned by Europeans. It will be asserted that Americans make a stand for principles only to abandon them when they succeed in converting other nations to them.

A curious example of the effect of the Senate's action on the treaty may be related on the authority of a trustworthy American. He had received authority from America to place in the English market \$2,500,000 of street railway bonds of Akron, Ohio, and Detroit. As securities of this class are known to be profitable, investors looked upon them favorably, and the promoter seemed likely to place them in England. When the amendments to the Arbitration Treaty were reported, the English investors backed out. "Your American Senators like Mr. Morgan," they said, "discourage us from going into anything American."

The rise of Spanish bonds on the Madrid and Barcelona bourses foreshadowed the scheme of Cuban reforms now officially announced. Speculators, as usual, received official tips and operated for a rise. A political compromise is shown to be necessary by the financial reports. The Spanish Treasury is once more at the point of exhaustion, and the officials are at their wits' end for carrying on the campaign in Cuba if the

political compromise is not accepted. rate has diminished the interest taken by London bankers in the currency question in India. They are now confident that no large export of posed to make any concession to the bimetallist movement. They profess to believe that the solvency of India is a question that will settle itself. Lancashire, whose chief cotton trade is with India, doesn't altogether concur in that

Mr. Balfour has been on his mettle since the Education bill was introduced, and has partly succeeded in regaining the prestige he lost through the slovenly manner in which the measure was explained. Mr. Chamberlain came to his rescue in an adroit speech, and the first reading was carried by a great majority. The measure does not excite enthusiasm in any quarter. but will be enacted without great difficulty, as the Irish members support it, and a new opposition below the gangway on the Ministerial side cannot be rallied against it. The best argument Mr. Chamberlain can offer for an imperial subsidy to denominational schools is that without this aid they will be closed, and the rate-payers

will be heavily taxed for building new schools. The proposed increase of the army, as exthan was expected. The addition slightly exceeds 7,000 men. The measure is sharply criticised by military men, especially on the ground that the efficiency of the guards remaining in England will be impaired for the sake of

strengthening the garrison of Gibraltar. The real measure of the session has not yet

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